

The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. H. HARRIS, of Rock County, Wis.

has purchased from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for

the length of time between stated:

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sell a good

hat or cap

cheaper

than can be bought

in the west.

Just Received,

the largest stock

of this market,

consisting in part

of the following:

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA,

AND LEOPARD.

HATS, CAPS,

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

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French Consul, at the

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Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Montank Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Recent Large Additions

TO OUR

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the

Best Jobbing Offices

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With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

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IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

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We have in our employment a foreman whose good

taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled

by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, March 11, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Retreat of the Rebels from Manassas.

The occupation of Manassas by the federal army sends a thrill of joy throughout the country. It is another evidence of the rapidly waning power of the rebellion, and gives hope of a speedy end to the war.

One of the most important effects of the retreat of the enemy will be the liberation of our army on the Potomac. It will now have no excuse for lying idly in camp to protect the capitol, and must soon move away from that centre of corruption and malign influences.

While the loyal people congratulate each other over so important an event, as the ignominious flight of the grand rebel army, it is not, after all, received with as much enthusiasm as the victory of Fort Donelson. There is a lurking regret that the rebel army was not captured, instead of being permitted to depart to make new combinations against us farther south. Perhaps this could not have been done; if so, we submit to the necessity, but still we feel that there is something lacking to make our joy unalloyed.

What the rebels will do next is entirely conjectural. Considering that they have left their strongest fortifications, and the best point for defence in all that region, we must suppose they will scatter, to reunite at some point in the Gulf states, where they will make a last Waterloo defence, or continue a guerrilla warfare, in hopes of wearying out the patience of the country, and forcing a recognition of some portion of their confederacy.

Publication of Fremont's Defence.

In reference to the publication of Fremont's defence the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"The publication of the testimony in the Fremont case was a gross violation of honor. The committee before whom the testimony was compiled, on Saturday last voted unanimously not to allow it to be made public at present. It was printed for the use of the committee and we secured a copy for the Inquirer nearly a month ago, but gave our word of honor that it should not be made public until the consent of the committee was obtained."

"On Monday last we spoke about it to the chairman, and were told that in ten days or two weeks a part of it might be published. The Tribune, fearing it would not be first in its publication, violated its pledge of honor by rushing it into print. Gen. Fremont made a personal request of us, only a few days ago, that it should not be published until the committee thought proper."

We can see nothing censurable in Gen. Fremont, if he did authorize the publication of his defence in advance of the report of the committee, or without their authority. When Gen. Thomas made his report against Fremont, there were no scruples of official propriety or personal delicacy about giving it immediate publicity. So, too, when the very committee now complaining of a premature publication were prosecuting an elaborate investigation against a man they had evidently prejudged and determined to crush, the enemies of that man were allowed free access to all the testimony, in violation of every principle of justice and usage, were permitted attendance upon the sessions of the committee, and a garbled report of the testimony itself was almost the first indication of the fact of the progress of an investigation. If, under such circumstances, Gen. Fremont is unwilling to await the delayed action of a hostile and unfair committee, and appeals to the country through the same channel used for his injury, who can reasonably complain? The only just cause of complaint is on the part of his friends, that he has too long silently suffered an atrocious wrong, and did not at once put his enemies on trial before the tribunal appealed to for his destruction.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which at all times has shown a facile disposition to follow in the hunt upon Gen. Fremont, makes a new count in the indictment against him. It says:

"The extracts appended from a letter of Montgomery Blair, postmaster general, to Fremont, are spurious, and their publicity must make the position of that gentleman decidedly unpleasant. Whether Fremont, however, will be able to justify himself for thus making public letters written with the carelessness and in the confidence of private friendship, is a question. Such weapons, in our way of thinking, should be buried in the same grave in which the friendship of the parties is buried, to be used or resorted to on no provocation whatever."

What forbearance can any member of the Blair family claim at the hands of Fremont? Who but they instigated the vindictive warfare upon him? and when, in the course of this warfare, the motive for which is too apparent to be creditable to any of them, has father or son shown anything but malice towards him? If they, or either of them, have imprudently placed a weapon in his hands, it is aught else than cowardice to ask that he play the non-resistant, while they, with their words of restraint, clamorously assail him? Out upon such nouseance and babyishness!

Gen. Fremont's day of triumph has come. Let his unscrupulous enemies stand from under.

Camp A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1862.

We left Bowling Green on the 22d ult., thus celebrating Washington's birthday in rather a different way from our folks at home. It was raining in the morning, but just as we started it slackened a little; we soon found out, however, it was only to get a better hold, and began to rain again with double force. We marched thus to the town of Franklin, a distance of sixteen miles. We were quartered in houses with fireplaces, at which we soon dried ourselves. Next morning we were on our way, and continued our march without interruption for two days, which brought us within ten miles of Nashville. The first day we marched sixteen miles and camped; the second day we marched twenty-two miles and camped, without pitching our tents, so as to start next morning at three o'clock, as the report had reached us that if we could get to the city by eight o'clock, we could have it without bloodshed. Accordingly, at three o'clock we started, but for some time to me unknown reason, we were counter-marched two miles and camped. I have since found the reason to be that Gen. Nelson was in possession of the city. The boys were all vexed when they found they were turning around. The 10th was ahead of the division, and had we come right along, would have been the first to enter the city. We staid where we camped nearly two days, when we crossed the river and took up our present abode.

I am in pretty good health, although well fagged out. I blistered my feet so that I could not wear my boots; so I cut my old vest up, bound the tops of my boots on for soles, and thus I marched thirty miles. I shall have to close, as they are calling for the letters.

G. H.

To be Investigated.

It is not surprising that a movement should be made in congress to investigate the late disaster near Fortress Monroe. It is evident that there was great want of preparation for such a visit as was received from the Merrimac.

Blair's Letter on the Cabinet.

A letter from Mr. Blair, postmaster general, to Gen. Fremont, criticising members of the administration, has before now been alluded to. The following is the document. The occasion was a letter of Fremont, stating that Cameron had complained of the price paid for his horses to one of his subordinate officers, instead of making it to him, thus injuring subordination, and thus also not giving Fremont a chance to explain. He explains the matter to Mr. Blair, who replies as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: Don't suppose that I don't attend to your matters, and do all that I can to forward them, because I do not write frequently. I am to be interrupted if I take up a pen by people that have the run of my office or house, and so I keep out of both and go after your business in person, and effect it if I can.

I write now, to-day, in reply to your letter about Meigs, that you must not suppose that he intended, by his telegram to Turnley, to reflect upon you. Far from it. I happened to be in his office when he opened Turnley's requisition, and remarked to me substantially what he telegraphed to Turnley. But he did not know that Turnley had any instructions from you to get horses of any superior quality. No such suggestion accompanied the requisition; and I will guarantee that if Turnley makes any explanation which puts the responsibility on you, it will be satisfactory to Meigs.

I say this without having seen him at all since the receipt of yours on the subject; but I think I understand him fully. I heard him say to Gen. Scott some time ago, that if he would name a day when he must have horses, they should be ready. "If next week, they would cost \$150; if the week after, \$125. The price was nothing. A horse might be worth the price many times to the government, if ready when wanted, and of course of no value if not." This is the style of man he is, and you will have, and I believe have not had, any delay or difficulty from him. The trouble is elsewhere. Chase has more horror of seeing treasury notes below par than of seeing soldiers killed, and therefore has held back too much, I think. I don't believe at all in that style of managing the treasury. It depends on the war, and it is better to get ready and beat the enemy by selling stocks at 50 per cent discount, than wait to negotiate and lose a battle. I have got you a splendid officer for your naval department, and guns. He will be on route for you in a day or two, when he will be posted up, and call for what you want. You will have credit at the navy department when you get him under you.

I showed the President Blair's letter, and read him yours about Adams. He said that you were right in saying that Adams was devoted to his money bags.

Schuyler had already gone to Europe about arms when I wrote and telegraphed you, and your letter in reply was handed to Mr. Seward, to be forwarded to him. I suppose it would put him in relation with Blair, which would bring about your wishes. If I had known when you were here what you communicated to my father, I think from my knowledge of Meigs, with your indorsement, I could have turned the whole matter over to him. At the same time, you must not expect too much of me in the cabinet. I have, as you know, very little influence; and even now, when the policy I have advocated from the first is being inaugurated, it does not seem to bring me any great power over the administration. This, I can see, is partly my own fault. I have been too obsequious, perhaps, in my opposition, and men do not like those who have exposed their mistakes beforehand, and taunt them with them afterward. The main difficulty is, however, with Lincoln himself. He is of the whig school, and that brings him into not only to incline to the feeble policy of the whigs, but to give his consent to such advisers. It costs me a great deal of labor to get anything done, because of the inclination of mind on the part of the President or leading members of the cabinet, including Chase, who never voted a democratic ticket in his life. But you have the people at your back, and I am doing all I can to cut red tape and get things done. I will be more civil and patient than heretofore, and see if that won't work.

Yours truly,

M. BLAIR.

Legislative.

MONDAY, March 10.

The Assembly met this morning, and after spending about three quarters of an hour in calls of the house, motions to adjourn, &c., adjourned over till to-morrow. There was barely a quorum present, and the Rock county members did the principal part of the "motioing."

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned to Tuesday morning.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, March 10.

The following is an official despatch to Maj. Gen. McClellan, Washington:

The army south, under General Curtis, after three days hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. That of the enemy will be larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

[Signed] H. W. HALLER, Major General.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The naval authorities and experts here, are confident that the Merrimac is disabled, and that the Monitor is adequate to her in every respect.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centerville, Winchester and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their force.

The Navy Department has received the following:

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Given this morning, and will come in the next four o'clock train. The enemy has abandoned his heavy fortifications at St. Simons and Brunswick, Georgia. Fort Clinch, and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours.

Signed,

C. H. DAVIS, Capt. U. S. Navy.

PORT MONROE, March 10.

With the assistance of the steamer Spaulding, the Merrimac has been got off, and she is now on her way here. She has received numerous shots, but no serious damage. The Congress is supposed to have lost over 100 men, including but one officer. The escaped crews of the Cumberland and the Congress have arrived here. The Monitor has come up to the expectations that were formed of her, and has proved herself impregnable to heavy shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her decks completely, at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence may be attributed the safety of the Merrimac, and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the Merrimac, which had previously been proof against everything. Capt. Worden, of the Monitor, was wounded in the head, while he was walking out of the wheel house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew. We have no accurate list of the killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris presented a petition, asking that the democratic newspapers, now excluded from the mails, whose editors are not convicted of treason, be allowed the same privileges as are allowed local newspapers.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Howe presented a memorial asking congress to permit no abridgement of the freedom of the press.

Lieutenant Wise, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in his official report to the navy department, confirms the rumor of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping and other points, along the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer Page, and other rebel craft.

Lieut. Wise arrived this P. M. bringing despatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have yet transpired, as his interview is not closed.

The following items are reliable.—Capt. Radford was engaged on a court martial and not on board the Cumberland. Lieut. J. B. Smith, son of Com. Smith, was on board the Congress, and is killed. The loss in killed and drowned, wounded and missing, is supposed to be one hundred.

Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully, is here and is in the hands of the surgeon. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed her whole broadside at it, and received his injuries from the minute fragments of shells and the powder, which were driven through the lookout holes. Lieut. Worden was stunned by the concussion, and was carried away. On recovering he asked, "Have I saved the Merrimac?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac," to which he answered, "Then I don't care who becomes of me." His injuries are not supposed to be dangerous.

The Merrimac was eventually got off and towed under the guns of Fort Monroe. The loss of 100 killed, given you in a former dispatch, was on board the Cumberland. The crew of the Congress are scattered, and there is no means of ascertaining her loss at present.

The telegraph to Fort Monroe has been fully occupied on government business all day, which has prevented the associated press dispatch coming. There has been no change in the state of affairs at that point. Every effort will be made to give the names of killed and wounded at the earliest moment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.

An intelligent gentleman from Memphis, on Wednesday, reports the citizens are greatly alarmed, and are relying on Fort Pillow, near Fort Randolph, for defence.

Very few troops are at Memphis. The legislature scattered after several ineffectual attempts to transact business. Gov. Harris is greatly excited, and is flying about from one southern point to another with little prospects of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.

The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Brig. Gen. McKeen into Bates county, has just returned with 400 prisoners of war, recruits for Price's army, and a quantity of arms, ammunition &c.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MANASSAS OURS!

NEW YORK, March 11.

[Signed.] CRAIG.

PORT MONROE, March 10.

The Merrimac, yesterday, returned to her usual station at the entrance to the roads. She is again ready for action.

The Monitor came down early this a. m., and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the various vessels in the harbor. Gen. Wool and staff, and assistant secretary of the navy, Fox, went on board this a. m. She was found not to be damaged in the slightest degree, and is as well prepared as ever she could be for another conflict. Her performance was perfectly satisfactory to her officers and men, and they all speak of her in the highest terms of praise.

The gunboat White Hall, took fire at 2 o'clock this a. m., and was totally destroyed.

The British ship-of-war Rinaldo, arrived here this a. m. She is from off Charleston. No news.

The latest estimate of the number killed on the Congress is 50, including three officers.—Lieut. J. A. Smith, commanding, Acting Master Moore, and coast pilot Wm. Rhodes. Capt. Wm. Smith, commanded

the congress until recently transferred.

Twenty-seven are reported wounded and 40 were taken prisoners. None of them officers.

On board the Cumberland the Rev. Mr. Lanham, chaplain, was drowned, and master's mate Harrington, was killed; but few of the wounded escaped to the shore. The number of killed and wounded is about 150.

On the White Hall, 3rd ass't engineer, Andrew Nesbit, engineer, Robert Wough, and Chas. O'Connor, seamen, were killed, and two or three wounded.

On the Dragon, which received a shot in the boiler, three men were wounded, not officers. The Wm. Wheldon received a shot in her boiler, and the Rescue was damaged in her machinery. The former was towed to Baltimore by the Adelaide.

The Minnesota lost six men killed, and 17 wounded. Not including any officers. So far as is known, she is said to have received quite a number of shots.

The Roanoke received but two shots and little damage was occasioned by them. No casualties occurred on board, except the falling of a man from aloft.

It is generally believed now that the Merrimac must have received serious damage. It is the testimony of some that she was considerably listed on one side as she went behind Sewall's Point.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for the ninety million legal tender treasury notes equally to the American and the National Bank Note Companies of New York.

The following is copied from an official report of Gen. Wool, dated to-day:

Nothing of importance has occurred, to-day. The chief engineer of the Monitor says three balls passed through the Merrimac. The Monitor suffered very little, although she was struck twenty-three times. Tribune's special.—The senate finance committee, to-day, authorized the chairman to report back the house bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase cotton with treasury notes or bonds, striking out the latter clause, which leaves the purchase optional with the secretary, and also the section making the fifty million of treasury notes of the old issue a legal tender.

Senator Fessenden will report the bill as amended, to-morrow.

The senate judiciary committee will, on Wednesday, come to a final conclusion on the case of Senator Powell. There will be majority and minority reports. The minority, as in the case of Bright, being for expulsion.

Light artillery has been sent in pursuit to harass and track the rebel retreat. It is supposed to be their design to fall back, first upon Fredericksburg, then on Richmond. Our troops occupy Centerville and Fairfax Court House to-night.

Two companies under Major Hatfield were ordered yesterday morning to go to Fairfax Court House by the Broadwood road. When within a mile of the place, they met the enemy, who retreated before them. At five o'clock they entered the Court House, followed by a full regiment. The two companies under Major Hatfield were then ordered back to Farr's cross roads, where they met the body of the regiment and bivouacked for the night. At 11 o'clock, to-day, Hatfield's companies were within sight of the village, and found that it had been evacuated in the night, leaving tents and other property behind in large quantities.

Lieut. Alexander of the Lincoln cavalry arrived soon after, with a detachment of men and passed on as far as Cub's Run, three miles above Centerville, where he discovered a vast number of tents left standing.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

KENOSHA, March 11.

Gov. Harvey, Attorney General Howe, and Treasurer Hastings, are on a visit to Camp Harvey to-day. Col. Daniels, first Wisconsin cavalry, returned this morning. It is understood the regiment is not to leave at present.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

A telegraph from Fort Monroe this morning announces that everything is quiet there and at Newport News. Manassas has been evacuated by the rebels, and our forces taken peaceable possession. There has been no other news of public interest this forenoon.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The National Intelligencer of this morning, asserts in positive terms that we have occupied Centerville, and that the rebels have evacuated Manassas. The Intelligencer adds that the news was confirmed by intelligence received at headquarters last night.

PORT MONROE, March 11.

The officers and men of the Monitor speak in the highest terms of her performance, and think they might have destroyed the Merrimac without much difficulty if they had been allowed the opportunity.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The supreme court will not hear the argument of any case after Thursday the 20th inst., or any motion after Friday, 21st. The court intends to adjourn on March 25th.

PORTLAND, March 11.

The North American, from Liverpool 27th, via London, arrived here this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The papers relative to the blockade of the southern ports had been submitted to the British parliament. Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated 16th inst., says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade does not prevent the blockade from being effective, and he argues that a neutral state ought to exercise great caution in regard to the defacto blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

Breadstuffs dull but steady.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

There was a fight at Songster's Station, yesterday, between Gen. Kearney's brigade and an equal number of rebel regiments. The latter were driven back. Several were killed on each side. Lieut. Weedon, of the Lincoln cavalry, was killed; thirteen rebels were captured.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

House.—Mr. Baker introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the establishment of a national fundry at Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the manufacturing of cannon and projectiles for the government. It proposes an appropriation of half a million of dollars for each fundry. It also provides for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, appropriating half a million of dollars therefor.

Mr. Kellogg of Michigan introduced a bill for the establishment of a naval depot and navy yards on the lakes, which was referred to the select committee on lake defenses.

The house concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the legislative, executive appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevens reported back from the committee on ways and means the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The speaker announced the next business in order to be the motion to postpone, until Thursday, the resolution introduced yesterday, providing for the co-operation with any state for the abolition of slavery with pecuniary compensation.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky asked permission to make a statement.

Meas. Stevens of Pennsylvania and

Lovejoy of Illinois objected.

Mr. Stevens said if consent was granted to Mr. Crittenden, the house would have to give similar consent to others. The house refused to postpone the resolution till Thursday by a majority.

St. Louis, March 11.

Special to the Democrat from Cairo says: Two Union men reached here from New Orleans, to-day. They left that city on the 26th, and by careful traveling were enabled to get off in safety. Both spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevailed. Approaches to the city on the south are pretty well defended. On the north fortifications run back from Carrollton. The only persons in the city not regularly enlisted are Germans and Jews. The city is also full of secret Union clubs.

The condition of things was no better at Memphis. The Appellate advocates burning the city as a last resort, in case of an attack, but the mayor issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses be immediately hung. Beauregard had left. Jackson was expected to take command at Island No. 10. Large number of transports were laying at the foot of the island to take off the troops in case of a defeat.

No further news from Gen. Curtis as yet.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The whole fortifications at Manassas were abandoned and everything possible burned. Full particulars will be sent as soon as received.

BOSTON, March 11.

Information from Fort Warren states that Gen. Buckner and Tilghman were put in close confinement yesterday. The cause for this is not stated.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented petitions for emancipations.

Mr. Latheam gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with the rebel steamers near Fort Monroe, and the destruction of property, and all the circumstances.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Receipts of four 9,000 barrels, market dull, 5,35a5,40 super wester. Canadian flour drooping, Rye flour quiet and steady, 3,25a4,50. Wheat heavy and prices favor buyer without sales of importance.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

It is understood that the committee of ways and means will have a new tariff bill prepared by the time the tax bill shall have passed the house. It involves changes to yield two or three millions additional revenue.

Large quantities of worthless army clothing will be returned to contractors, thus lessening the government's losses. A million and a half dollars worth of clothing condemned by the government inspectors, will be returned to the contractors.

Four buildings, valued at nearly \$100,000, were burned in Alexandria last night. "The Chronicle of to-day says Wm. A. Richardson will decline the brigadier generalship, retaining his seat in the house, and be a candidate for re-election.

Judge Watts, delegate from New Mexico, has authentic advices from Fort Craig to the 14th, and Santa Fe to the 10th. He is confident no general engagement had taken place, probably only skirmishes of the advance guards. The recent dispatch from Denver to Julesburg is not considered authentic and must have been verbally communicated by express riders over a distance of over 700 miles. Judge Watts has other information which satisfies him that the account is exaggerated and probably untrue.

The President's War Order No. 1, orders the army of the Potomac to be divided as follows into corps d'armee, to be commanded as follows: First corps, consisting of four divisions, to be commanded by Gen. McDowell; the second corps, three divisions, by Gen. Sumner; the third corps, three divisions, by Gen. Heintzelman; the fourth corps, three divisions, by Gen. Keyes; the fifth corps, Banks and Sigel's divisions, (the latter styled Landers) to be commanded by Gen. Banks.

Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in front of his line are abandoned and the guns spiked—some of them valuable pieces.

This virtually opens the Potomac, and raises the *quasi* blockade.

The above is dated Budd's Ferry.

LEXINGTON, March 8.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill's army from the town and surrounding forts. The American flag flies over all. The rebels thought this one of their greatest strongholds. We took many prisoners and stores, and took possession of the bank, post office and other public buildings. This brilliant achievement is of vast importance. A detachment of the 1st Michigan cavalry did good service.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Ill., March 6.

The loyal people of the north are so much enthused over the news of the evacuation of Columbus by the rebels, and its occupation by our troops, that they do not stop to inquire into the character of the generalship that permitted 20,000 men to make good their escape, and to effect the removal of all their stores, ammunition and arms.

A hundred different circumstances combine to prove that the military authorities of this department knew little of the rebel position at the "Gibraltar of America."

The gunboats reconnoitered the place six or seven times, yet at the last reconnaissance Commodore Foote was scarcely able to determine the position of the water battery, even after four shots had been fired from it. The only "information" with respect to the strength of the enemy was brought here by a party of lawless fellows—a disgrace to the army—styled the Jessie Scouts. I think I can safely assert that not one of the Scouts was ever within five miles of Columbus, consequently they brought to headquarters nothing but the basest fabrications, and these were always taken at par. As an illustration of the reliability of the scouts: They returned from an expedition down the river about four weeks ago, and reported through their captain, that they had had a conference with Jeff. Thompson, in the camp at Columbus, and that he had given valuable information, which they went on to detail to the commanding officer here.

We have since compared the records at Columbus with Jeff. Thompson's previous statements, and find that he never visited the date of the pretended visit of the Jessie Scouts. The department occasionally get in possession of a Memphis paper and read blatant articles about the ponderous earthworks and heavy cannon, until the generals in command actually become believers in the impregnability of Columbus. The fortifications were strong—perhaps stronger than any others in the south—but they were injudiciously constructed, and could not have stood an hour's bombardment by the gunboats and mortar fleet. The water battery stood out in such relief from the bluff that a well directed mortar shell would have buried it under a hundred tons of earth from above. There were no casemates to protect the artillery from the galling fire of seven gunboats; and how long could men, unsheltered, have stood a continuous hail from 20 guns, throwing eight inch shell.

The truth of the matter is, the rebels

covered the retreat by the flag of truce

which they first presented to Commodore

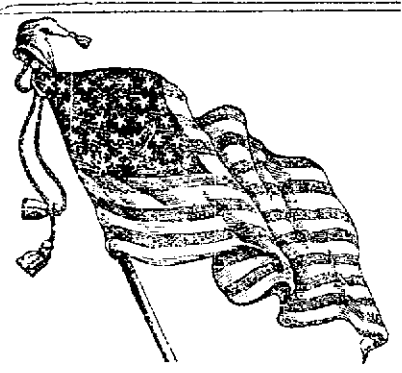
Foote on the 23d ult. On that day they

were in full force—20,000. On the follow-

ing Tuesday they commenced the work of

evacuation, which they continued during

the week, while the negotiations were still



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Retreat of the Rebels from Manassas.

The occupation of Manassas by the federal army sends a thrill of joy throughout the country. It is another evidence of the rapidly waning power of the rebellion, and gives hope of a speedy end to the war.

One of the most important effects of the retreat of the enemy will be the liberation of our army on the Potomac. It will now have no excuse for lying idly in camp to protect the capital, and must soon move away from that centre of corruption and malign influences.

While the loyal people congratulate each other over so important an event, as the ignoble flight of the grand rebel army, it is not, after all, received with as much enthusiasm as the victory of Fort Donelson. There is a lurking regret that the rebel army was not captured, instead of being permitted to depart to make new combinations against us farther south. Perhaps this could not have been done; if so, we submit to the necessity, but still we feel that there is something lacking to make our joy unalloyed.

What the rebels will do next is entirely conjectural. Considering that they have left their strongest fortifications, and the best point for defence in all that region, we must suppose they will scatter, to reunite at some point in the Gulf states, where they will make a last Waterloo defence, or continue a guerrilla warfare, in hopes of wearying out the patience of the country, and forcing a recognition of some portion of their confederacy.

Publication of Fremont's Defence.

In reference to the publication of Fremont's defence the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"The publication of the testimony in the Fremont case was a gross violation of honor. The committee before whom the testimony was compiled, on Saturday last voted unanimously not to allow it to be made public at present. It was printed for the use of the committee and we secured a copy for the Inquirer nearly a month ago, but we were not allowed to publish it. It should not be made public until the consent of the committee was obtained."

"On Monday last we spoke about it to the chairman, and were told that in ten days or two weeks a part of it might be published. The Tribune, fearing it would not be first in its publication, violated its pledge of honor by rushing it into print. Gen. Fremont made a personal request of us, only a few days ago, that it should not be published until the committee thought proper."

We can see nothing censurable in Gen. Fremont, if he did authorize the publication of his defence in advance of the report of the committee, or without their authority. When Gen. Thomas made his report against Fremont, there were no scruples of official propriety or personal delicacy about giving it immediate publicity. So, too, when the very committee now complaining of a premature publication were prosecuting an ex parte investigation against a man they had evidently prejudged and determined to crush, the enemies of that man were allowed free access to all the testimony, in violation of every principle of justice and usage, were permitted attendance upon the sessions of the committee, and a garbled report of the testimony itself was almost the first indication of the fact of the progress of an investigation. If, under such circumstances, Gen. Fremont is unwilling to await the delayed action of a hostile and unfair committee, and appeals to the country through the same channel used for his injury, who can reasonably complain? The only just cause of complaint is on the part of his friends, that he has too long silently suffered an atrocious wrong, and did not at once put his enemies on trial before the tribunal appealed to for his destruction.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which at all times has shown a facile disposition to follow in the hunt upon Gen. Fremont, makes a new count in the indictment against him. It says:

"The extracts appended from a letter of Montgomery Blair, postmaster general, to Fremont, are spicy, and their publicity must make the position of that gentleman decidedly unpleasant. Whether Fremont, however, will be able to justify himself for thus making public letters written with the carelessness and in the confidence of private friendship, is a question. Such weapons, in our way of thinking, should be buried in the grave in which the friendship of the parties is buried, to be used or resorted to on no provocation whatever."

What forbearance can any member of the "Blair family" claim at the hands of Fremont? Who but then instigated the vindictive warfare upon him? and when, in the course of this warfare, the motive for which is too apparent to be creditable to any of them, has father or son shown anything but malice towards him? If they, or either of them, have imprudently placed a weapon in his hands, it is ought else than cowardice to ask that he play the non-resistant, while they, with their horde of retainers, clamorously assail him? Out upon such nonsense and babyishness!

Gen. Fremont's day of triumph has come. Let his unscrupulous enemies stand from under.

From the Tenth Regiment.

Camp A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1862.

We left Bowling Green on the 22d ult., thus celebrating Washington's birthday in rather a different way from our folks at home. It was raining in the morning, but just as we started it slackened up a little; we soon found out, however, that it was to get a better hold, and soon began again with double force. We marched thus to the town of Franklin, a distance of sixteen miles. We were quartered in houses with fireplaces, at which we soon dried ourselves.

Next morning we were on our way, and continued our march without interruption for two days, which brought us within ten miles of Nashville. The first day we marched sixteen miles and camped; the second day we marched twenty-two miles and camped, without pitching our tents, so as to start next morning at three o'clock, as the report had reached us that if we could get to the city by eight o'clock, we could have it without bloodshed. Accordingly, at three o'clock we started, but for some then to me unknown reason, we were counter-marched two miles and camped. I have since found the reason to be that Gen. Nelson was in possession of the city. The boys were all vexed when they found they were turning around. The 10th was ahead of the division, and had we come right along, would have been the first to enter the city. We staid where we camped nearly two days, when we crossed the river and took up our present abode.

I am in pretty good health, although well jaded out. I blistered my feet so that I could not wear my boots; so I put my old vest up, bound the tops of my boots on for soles, and thus I marched thirty miles. I shall have to close, as they are calling for the letters.

G. H.

To be Investigated.

It is not surprising that a movement should be made in congress to investigate the late disaster near Fortress Monroe. It is evident that there was great want of preparation for such a visit as was received from the Merrimac.

Blair's Letter on the Cabinet.

A letter from Mr. Blair, postmaster general, to Gen. Fremont, criticising members of the administration, has before now been alluded to. The following is the document. The occasion was a letter of Fremont, stating that Cameron had complained of the price paid for his horses to one of his subordinate officers, instead of making it to him, thus injuring subordination, and thus also not giving Fremont a chance to explain. He explains the matter to Mr. Blair, who replies as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: Don't suppose that I don't attend to your matters, and don't that I can't forward them, because I do not write frequently. I am to be interrupted if I take up a pen by people that have the run of my office or house, and so I keep out of both and go after your business in person, and effect it if I can.

I write now, to-day, in reply to your letter about Meigs, that you must suppose that he intended by his telegram to Turley, to reflect upon you. Far from it. I happened to be in his office when he opened Turley's requisition, and remarked to me substantially what he telegraphed to Turley. But he did not know that Turley had any instructions from you to get horses of any superior quality. No such suggestion accompanied the requisition; and I will guarantee that if Turley makes any explanation which puts the responsibility on you, it will be satisfactory to Meigs.

I have not without seeing him at all since the receipt of yours on the subject, but I think I understand him fully. I heard him say to Gen. Scott some time ago, that if he would name a day when he must have horses, they should be ready. "If next week," they would cost \$150; if the week after, \$125. The price was nothing. A horse might be worth the price many times to the government, if ready when wanted, and of course of no value if not. This is the style of man he is, and you will have, and I believe have not had, any delay or difficulty from him. The trouble is elsewhere. Chase has more horses of several treasury notes below par than of seeing soldiers killed, and therefore has held back too much, I think. I don't believe at all in that style of managing the treasury. It depends on the war, and it is better to get ready and beat the enemy by selling stocks at 50 per cent. discount, than wait to negotiate and lose a battle. I have got you a splendid officer for your naval department, and guns. He will be en route for you in a day or two, when he will be posted up, and call for what you want. You will have credit at the navy department when you get him under you.

I showed you President Lincoln's letter, and said your name about Adams. He said that you were right in saying that Adams was devoted to his money bags. Schuyler had already gone to Europe about arms when I wrote and telegraphed you, and your letter in reply was handed to Mr. Seward, to be forwarded to him. I suppose it would put him in relation with Billings, which would bring about your wishes. If I had known when you were here what you communicated to my father, I think from my knowledge of Meigs, with your endorsement, I could have turned the whole matter over to him at the same time, and must not expect too much of me in the cabinet. I have, as you know, very little influence; and even now, when the policy I have advocated from the first is being inaugurated, it does not seem to bring me any great power over the administration. This I can see, is partly my own fault. I have been too obstreperous, perhaps, in my opposition, and men do not like those who have exposed their mistakes beforehand, and taunt them with them afterward. The main difficulty is, however, with Lincoln himself. He is of the wig school, and that brings him naturally only to the noble policy of wigs, but to give his confidence to such advice. It costs me a great deal of labor to get anything done, because of the inclination of mind on the part of the President or leading members of the cabinet, including Chase, who never voted a democratic ticket in his life. But you have the people at your back, and I am doing all I can to cut red tape and get things done. I will be more civil and patient than heretofore, and see if that won't work.

Yours truly,

M. BLAIR.

Legislative.

MONDAY, March 10. The Assembly met this morning, and after spending about three quarters of an hour in calls of the house, motions to adjourn, &c., adjourned over till to-morrow. There was barely a quorum present, and the Rock county members did the principal part of the "motioning."

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned to Tuesday morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, March 10.

The following is an official despatch to Maj. Gen. McClellan, Washington: "The army south of the fighting, after three days of fighting, achieved a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCallum, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. That of the enemy will be larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The naval authorities and experts here, are confident that the Merrimac is disabled, and that the Monitor is adequate to her in every respect.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centerville, Winchester and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their force.

The Navy Department has received the following: BALTIMORE, March 10.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I arrived this morning, and will come in the next four o'clock train. The enemy has abandoned his heavy fortifications at St. Simons and Brunswick, Georgia. Fort Clinch, and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours. Signed, C. H. DAVIS, Capt. U. S. Navy.

PORT MONROE, March 10.

With the assistance of the steamer Spaulding, the Merrimac has been got off, and she is now on her way here. She has received numerous shots, but no serious damage. The Congress is supposed to have lost over 100 men, including but one officer. The escaped crews of the Cumberland and the Congress have arrived here. The Monitor has come up to the expectations that were formed of her, and has proved herself impregnable to heavy shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although she was struck several times, completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence may be attributed the safety of the Merrimac, and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the Merrimac, which had previously been proof against everything. Capt. Worden, of the Monitor, was wounded in the head, while he was walking out of the wheel house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew. We have no accurate list of the killed and wounded.

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the congress until recently transferred. Twenty-seven are reported wounded and 40 were taken prisoners. None of them officers.

On board the Cumberland the Rev. Mr. Lanham, chaplain, was drowned, and master's mate Harrington, was killed; but few of the wounded escaped to the shore. The number of killed and wounded is about 150. On the White Hall, 3rd ass't engineer, Andrew Nesbit, engineer, Robert Wough, and Chas. O'Connor, seamen, were killed, and two or three wounded.

On the Dragon, which received a shot in the boiler, three men were wounded, not officers. The Wm. Wheldon received a shot in his boiler, and the Rescue was damaged in her machinery. The former was towed to Baltimore by the Adelaide.

The Minnesota lost six men killed, and 17 wounded. Not including any officers. So far as is known, she is said to have received quite a number of shots. The Roanoke received but two shots and little damage was occasioned by them. No casualties occurred on board, except the falling of a man from aloft.

It is generally believed now that the Merrimac must have received serious damage. It is the testimony of some that she was considerably listed on one side as she went behind Sewall's line.

WASHINGTON, March 10. The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for the ninety million legal tender treasury notes equally to the American and the National Bank Note Companies of New York.

The following is copied from an official report of Gen. Wool, dated to-day: "Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. The chief engineer of the Monitor says three balls passed through the Merrimac. The Monitor suffered thirty-three times. Tribune's special.—The senate finance committee, to-day, authorized the chairman to report back the house bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase cotton with treasury notes or bonds, striking out the latter clause, which leaves the purchase optional with the secretary, and also the section making the fifty million of treasury notes of the old issue a legal tender."

Senator Fessenden will report the bill as amended, to-morrow.

The senate judiciary committee will, on Wednesday, come to a final conclusion on the case of Senator Powell. There will be majority and minority reports. The minority, as in the case of Bright, being for expulsion.

Light artillery has been sent in pursuit to harass and track the rebel retreat. It is supposed to be their design to fall back, first upon Fredericksburg, then on Richmond. Our troops occupy Centerville and Fairfax Court House to-night. Two companies under Major Hatfield were ordered yesterday morning to go to Fairfax Court House by the Rapid Road. When within a mile of the place, they met the enemy, who retreated before them. At five o'clock they entered the Court House, followed by a full regiment. The two companies under Major Hatfield were then ordered back to Fairfax's cross roads, where they met the body of the regiment and bivouacked for the night. At 11 o'clock, to-day, Hatfield's companies were within sight of the village, and found that it had been evacuated in the night, leaving tents and other property behind in large quantities.

Judge Alexander, of the Lincoln cavalry arrived soon after, with a detachment of men and passed on as far as Centerville, three miles above Centerville, where he discovered a vast number of tents left standing.

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Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania and Loverjoy of Illinois objected.

Mr. Stevens said if consent was granted to Mr. Crittenden, the house would have to give similar consent to others. The house refused to postpone the resolution till Thursday by one majority.

St. Louis, March 11. Special to the Democrat from Cairo says: Two Union men reached here from New Orleans, to-day. They left that city on the 26th, and by careful traveling were enabled to get off to safety. They spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevail. Approaches to the city on the south are pretty well defended. On the north fortifications run back from Carrollton. The only persons in the city not regularly enlisted are Germans and Jews. The city is also full of secret Union clubs.

The condition of things was no better at Memphis. The Appeal advocates burning the city as a last resort, in case of an attack, but the mayor issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses be immediately hung. Beauregard had left Jackson, was expected to take command at Island No. 10. Large number of transports were laying at the foot of the island to take off the troops in case of a defeat.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation. For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have proved and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the child, the aged, the infirm, and the nervous.

DRYBARK OR COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box. Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 49 Cedar Street, New York.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Feb. 1, 1861.
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SPRINGFIELD, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., January 18, 1861.
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately by mail.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. SIMONS.

P. S.—Have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
I wish for some Cephalic Pills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me some.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, and I sent her some.

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From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, send for a box of Cephalic Pills; that you may have them in case of an attack.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

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SAVE THE PINE!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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EMPRE DRUG STORE,
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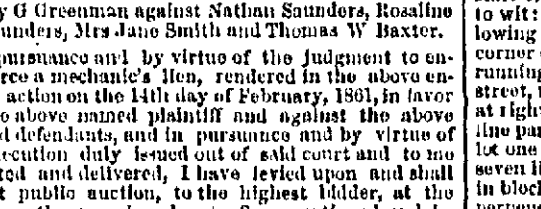
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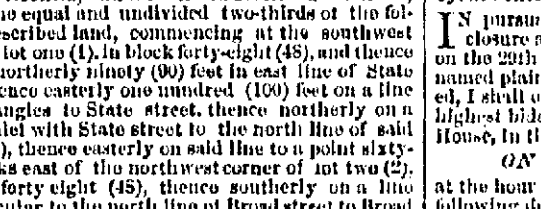
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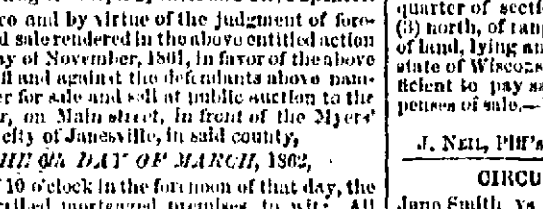
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YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 11, 1861.
Mr. Spalding, Sir: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constipation, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I have ordered a second box, and I will send you the money.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
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MASSACHUSETTS, Feb. 1, 1861.
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Yours respectfully,
JAMES KENNEDY.

MASSACHUSETTS, Feb. 1, 1861.
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Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., January 18, 1861.
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately by mail.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. SIMONS.

P. S.—Have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
I wish for some Cephalic Pills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me some.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, and I sent her some.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

RAYMONDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., Ohio, January 19, 1861.
I have used your Cephalic Pills (25) for which send box of Cephalic Pills. Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Miller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. I have used your Pills like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

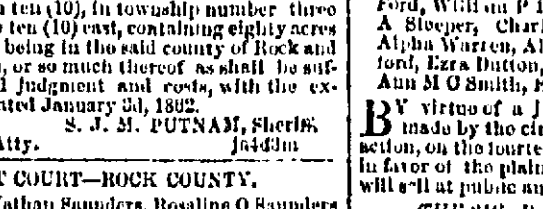
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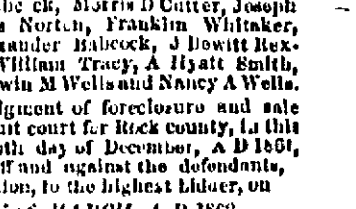
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